

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

OFELIA COLOYAN

Plaintiff,

VS.

WILLIAM BADUA, JEFFERY  
OMAI; SPENCER ANDERSON;  
NEIL PANG; and DOES 5-10

Defendants.

CIVIL NO. 03-00476-KSC

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE  
RE EXCLUSION OF ALL  
EVIDENCE OF ANY INJURY TO  
ANY OF THE DEFENDANTS  
THAT OCCURRED IN THE  
LINE OF DUTY

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE RE:  
EXCLUSION OF ALL EVIDENCE OF INJURIES TO ANY OF THE  
DEFENDANTS THAT OCCURRED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Ofelia Coloyan (hereinafter referred to as Ms. Coloyan) Plaintiff above-named offers this memorandum in support of her motion in limine to exclude all evidence of any injury to the Defendants that occurred in the line of duty because such injuries are irrelevant and can be placed in such a light that is prejudicial to her.

## FACTS

On May 28, 2003, a warrant for the arrest of Allen Coloyan was issued. Five days later Honolulu police officers including the Defendants attempted to execute the warrant by entering without permission the premises located at 91-1082

Kapaahulani Street in Ewa Beach, Hawaii 96706.

It has come to Ms. Coloyan's attention that Defendant Jeffery Omai and possibly the other Defendants have been injured in the line of duty. None of these injuries that may have been suffered by Defendant Omai or the other Defendants occurred during the incident complained of.

### LAW

There are two issues in this case. The first issue is whether the Defendants reasonably believed that Allen Coloyan resided at the aforementioned address and was in the premises at the time of their entry, and the second issue is did Ms. Coloyan consent to the entry of the Defendants.

Under Rule 401 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, evidence is relevant if it tends to prove or disprove a material issue in dispute. Evidence that does not meet this criterion is not admissible under Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

In this case, the injuries that the Defendants received on duty do not tend to prove or disprove that Allen Coloyan resided and was at the property when the Defendants entered Ms. Coloyan's home nor do these injuries prove or disprove that Ms. Coloyan consented to the search of her home by the Defendants.

Even if the injuries provide a particle of proof concerning whether Allen Coloyan resided and was at the property when the Defendants entered Ms. Coloyan's home or prove or disprove that Ms. Coloyan consented to the search of her home by the Defendants, such evidence is still not admissible. Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence makes it clear that where the proffered evidence is more prejudicial than probative, as it is here, the Court may exclude it. Larez v.

City of Los Angeles, 946 F. 2d 630 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); DeNieva v. Reyes, 966 F. 2d 480 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992); and Lyons v. Williams, 91 F. 3d 1308 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

In Larez, the Plaintiff alleged that the defendants had violated his rights while conducting a search. The defendants offered evidence that they had conducted two other searches the same day without complaint. The trial court refused to admit that evidence on the grounds that it was more prejudicial than probative and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed.

The purported injuries of the Defendant are far more prejudicial than probative. Therefore, it is required that any testimony about these injuries must be excluded.

Evidence of the Defendants' injuries goes to their character. Evidence of character is inadmissible; Rule 404 (a) of the Federal Rules of Evidence. Eng v. Schully, 146 F.R.D. 74 (S.D.N.Y. 1993). Therefore, evidence of the Defendants' injuries is not admissible in this case. id

Rule 607 of the Federal Rules of Evidence states:

The credibility of a witness may be attacked by any party including the party calling the witness.

This seemingly large avenue of attack is limited by Rules 608 and 609 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Rule 608 (a) of the Federal Rules of Evidence limits the use of character evidence to attack or support the credibility of a witness regarding truthfulness or untruthfulness. The evidence sought to be precluded by this motion does not reflect upon any witness' ability or lack of ability to tell the truth, and therefore, it

may not be admitted under Rule 608 (a) of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Under Rule 608 (b) of the Federal Rules of Evidence:

Specific incidents of conduct of a witness for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness' credibility, other than conviction of a crime as provided in Rule 609, may not be proved by extrinsic evidence

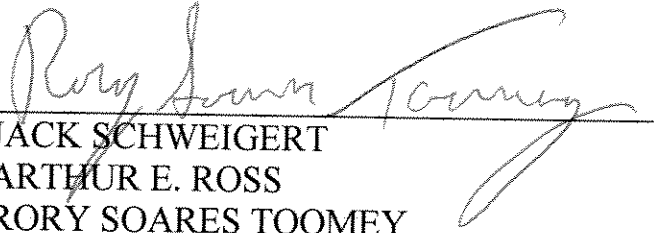
Rule 608 (b) of the Federal Rules of Evidence does provide that for certain limited purposes concerning the truthfulness of the witness or another witness the Court does have the discretion to allow a limited inquiry into specific acts. The evidence sought to be precluded by this motion does not reflect upon any witness' ability or lack of ability to tell the truth, and therefore, it may not be admitted under Rule 608 (a) of the Federal Rules of Evidence. United States v. Vollmer & Company, Inc., 1 F. 3d 1511 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

CONCLUSION

***THIS MOTION IN LIMINE MUST BE GRANTED.***

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, February 21, 2006

Respectfully Submitted

  
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OFELIA COLOYAN